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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Hassan: The challenges Islam faces

TOR'S NOTE: *Al al-Bayt Institute: the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, was registered last Dec. 1. Its objective is to promote and carry out research into Islamic issues, with a focus on the relevance of Islam to the modern world. On Jan. 1, an Advisory Commission met for the first time to draft broad policy and a plan of action. The three-day session was opened by a speech by His Majesty King Hussein, who said one of the main objectives of the academy was to formulate and propagate a contemporary Islamic vision of social order and social es. The Advisory Commission is composed of 23 prominent scholars and men of religion from Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia and the Yemen Arab Republic, including such figures as former Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al-Jazuli and the Mufti of Tunisia, Dr. Al-Habib Belhaj. The president of the academy is Dr. Nasreddin Al-Asad, the first president of the University of Jordan. In April, the academy moved a four-storey building off the Sixth Circle that will be its temporary premises until it can put up its own permanent headquarters. King Hussein has donated 35 acres to the academy for its permanent endowment fund for the academy and an annual 6,000 awards for economic and social research with an Islamic orientation. Thirteen full members of the academy have been elected, ten of them Jordanians residing in this country. The academy is to have as many as 60 full members and an undetermined number of associate or corresponding members. Committees have been formed of Islamic scholars from all over the Islamic world who represent different schools of thought, including the Ibadhi (the dominant section in Oman) and Ja'fari (Shi'ite), the last being in agreement with the Sunnis on basic issues, to the question of Shari'a or consultation in Islam, the treatment of non-Muslims in the Islamic World, financial management under Islam, educational thought in Islam, and the protection of an encyclopaedia on Islamic civilisation. Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is the guiding spirit behind the academy and will chair the academy's annual meetings. He following interview he talks with Jenab Tuwani about the work of the academy and about Islam today. The second part of the interview will be published tomorrow.*

The impression one gets from the articles of association of The Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, and from the address of His Majesty the King at the opening meeting of the Advisory Commission of the academy, is that one of the main tasks of this academy will be to address itself to the question: What does it mean to be a Muslim in a developing and rapidly changing world; how can our understanding of Islam be updated and made relevant to the challenges and the issues of the day?

Reference was made to giving meaning and substance to generally generalise, redefining the position of Islam on social values, law, science, etc. What is your opinion on this — has

Islamic thought lagged behind developments? What do you think needs to be done; which questions do you think need to be addressed most urgently?

First of all, let me stress that questions relating to faith and metaphysical issues are not the concern of the academy per se. The academy is not a theological synod, it is not a college of cardinals, and it will not set itself up as a higher tribunal on theological issues.

The aim of the academy is to attract knowledgeable and experienced scholars from all over the Muslim World to address contemporary issues. Our concern is with the perceived needs of Muslim peoples and with the problems facing Muslim society, not with the question of belief among the mathabah or theological schools of Islam. Those are questions to be addressed only after we have entered into a much deeper characterisation of Islamic society; although, in a sense, finding common ground among the schools is the continuing role of the academy and similar institutions.

A primary concern today is to address the challenge of materialism in Muslim society, which is not unrelated to the challenge of materialism in the world as a whole.

And when we say Muslim society, we have to accept that from country to country the phase of social development differs, from agricultural to protoindustrial, and the social values consequently differ and are affected by the relevant phases of development. This problem was identified by the Advisory Commission.

We tried during our discussions to do two things: first to focus on specific short-term projects, among them financial management in Islam, the questions of modern government under Islam and the attitude of Islam towards minorities.

In addition, we tried to adopt a long-term plan, which will involve support for such long-term projects as an encyclopaedia on Muslim civilisation, and an encyclopaedia on hadith, (the sayings of the prophet), as we consider the fount of wisdom to be the kitab (the Koran) and the sunna.

Modern, contemporary financial management, as related to the needs of Islamic peoples; the attempt to develop an interdependence and self-reliance between Islamic wealth, material wealth, and the potential of Muslim peoples, particularly in the poorer countries, which have often contributed manual and skilled labour to the new-found wealth of the Muslim World, is an extremely challenging task.

Where do we stand on such issues as the recycling of Islamic wealth? Is it purely a question of retaining this wealth, in its subterranean form, in terms of minerals, or is it a question of developing a more global understanding of the real and perceived needs of Muslim countries and, indeed, countries in the broader context of the South (as opposed to the industrialised North)?

(Continued on page 3)

If you know where this man is, please call Iran

IN, June 19 (R) — Iranian forces searched today for Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, missing for more than a day facing an impeachment in parliament tomorrow. The whereabouts of the old president, virtually a in his own country, remain a mystery.

Iranian revolutionary pro-
fessor, which reported
that Mr. Bani-Sadr was
still in the country. The
professor said the prosecu-
tors that he is still respected, and we
hope he stops these games."

The spokesman said of Mr. Bani-Sadr: "He is still our president, he is still respected, and we
hope he stops these games."

The news that the prosecutor
lost track of the president in Tehran
on Tuesday sparked rumours in
the capital that Mr. Bani-Sadr was
variously in Turkey, in his

hometown of Hamadan in western Iran, or in the southern city of Shiraz. None of the rumours could be substantiated.

Former prime minister Mehdi Bazargan, like the president an opponent of Iran's clergy-dominated government, said he did not know whether Mr. Bani-Sadr was still in the country or had fled.

"But I think it is improbable that he has gone out of the country," Mr. Bazargan said through an aide.

The only certain fact was that Mr. Bani-Sadr had not been seen in public since Thursday last week.

The Majlis, Iran's single-chamber parliament, planned to begin debate on Mr. Bani-Sadr's competence to remain president at 7 a.m. tomorrow.



Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr

Determination of his incompetence by a two-thirds majority of the Majlis, where most deputies have demanded the death of the president, would clear the way for a decision by Ayatollah Khomeini on whether Mr. Bani-Sadr should stay in office.

In the tense hours before Ayatollah Khomeini

were strongly opposed to becoming a politico-military force.

Gen. Valiollah Fallahi, named Mr. Bani-Sadr's successor as commander in chief, said no change in command could affect the performance of the troops, although he acknowledged sentiment in the armed forces for the president.

In the tense hours before Ayatollah Khomeini

removed control of the armed forces from the president, the joint staff had already declared their position. In a communiqué, they stated their "stern determination and firm will" in their loyalty to the ayatollah.

In the early stages of the revolution that brought down the Shah, army units including the Shah's royal guard demonstrated in the streets.

But as the movement against the Shah gathered momentum, the air force joined the uprising and fought against the royal guards. Later, other military units put down their arms and handed over their equipment and garrisons to the revolutionaries.

President Bani-Sadr frequently visited his troops on the war fronts and conferred with his divisional commanders in the field.

At the start of the Gulf war last September, he secured the release from prison of dozens of senior officers accused of complicity in an abortive coup attempt which had been exposed in July.

This move was strongly criticised by the clergy, but it earned him the gratitude of the armed forces.

But as opposition to him from the dominant clergy mounted, soldiers said winning the war against Iraq was more important than his political survival.

A Reuters correspondent, during a three-day government-sponsored tour of the southern war zone last week, found dismay among some soldiers at the president's demotion.

But they said their first loyalty in wartime was to the country and Ayatollah Khomeini.

"I used to support Bani-Sadr," said a Western-educated technician in Ahwaz, capital of Khuzestan Province, "but I have changed my mind since he started going against the Imam (Ayatollah Khomeini)."



The army and the people enjoyed a honeymoon when troops rallied to the revolutionary cause before the Shah fell. (Gamma photo)

Today's Weather

It will be relatively hot, with light to moderate winds. In Aqaba winds will be northwesterly moderate and seas calm.

	Oversight Low	Daytime High
Amman	29	36
Aqaba	25	32
Deserts	26	37
Jordan Valley	23	39

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 38. Sunset tonight: 6:45 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:30 a.m.

U.N. condemns Israeli raid; U.S. joins unanimous vote

UNITED NATIONS, June 19 (Agencies) — The United States, traditionally Israel's strongest ally, voted in the U.N. Security Council today for a resolution that "strongly condemned" Israel's sneak attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor. The 15-nation council adopted the resolution unanimously.

U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, who held her hand up to vote "yes," had worked out the resolution herself with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hammadi.

She was the first council member to speak on it at the council's climatic meeting of a week's debate, held at Iraq's request, on the June 7 Israeli attack.

Others that voted for it were the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France, Ireland, Spain, East Germany, Mexico, Panama, Niger, Tunisia, Uganda, Japan and the Philippines.

The resolution said Iraq was "entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction" of the reactor, urged Israel to place its nuclear facilities under international safeguards against military uses, recognised Iraq's "sovereign right" to peaceful use of nuclear energy and called on Israel to refrain from similar attacks in the future.

Director General Sigvard Eklund of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, speaking before Mrs. Kirkpatrick, said his agency had inspected Iraq's nuclear facilities lately and "not found any evidence of any

activity not in accordance with the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

The treaty allows use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes but forbids diversion of fissionable materials to production of weapons.

Israel is a party to it but Israel is not.

Praise for Hammadi

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said Dr. Hammadi's "cooperative spirit, restrained positions and good

Arab states urge a look at Israeli atomic plant

DAMASCUS, June 19 (R) — An Arab nuclear conference called today for international inspection of Israel's nuclear installations where, Arab states believe, atomic weapons are produced.

The call was made in a statement issued at the end of the four-day conference, the first of its kind. The proceedings were overshadowed by Israel's air raid on a nuclear plant in Iraq on June 7.

The statement called on the United Nations to set up a committee with the help of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect Israeli nuclear installations and "expose (their) aggressive nature."

Israel has not signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and does not allow the IAEA to inspect its nuclear research centre near Domina in the Naqab Desert.

Israel justified its air raid by saying Iraq planned to make atomic bombs at its research centre, which Baghdad said was for peaceful purposes only. The Damascus conference denounced the raid as a "very dangerous criminal act."

The conference, attended by 10 Arab states, including Jordan, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), called for all firms supplying Israeli nuclear installations to be blacklisted.

The final statement urged cooperation among Arab countries aimed at acquiring nuclear technology and exploiting it for peaceful purposes, especially for generating electricity.

The conference established a committee from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Organisation of

Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and the Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources to help Arab countries planning to set up nuclear power stations.

It called on phosphate-producing Arab countries to study prospects for extracting uranium contained in phosphate deposits.

(Continued on page 8)

The text of the letter which His Majesty King Hussein sent to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on June 10 was distributed by the United Nations yesterday as a Security Council document.

Other messages also distributed as Security Council documents included the resolutions of the emergency Arab League foreign ministers' conference held in Baghdad on June 11, a statement issued by the foreign ministers of Southeast Asian countries, and a statement issued by an extraordinary meeting of the Non-aligned States Co-operation Bureau.

A clear violation

The key provision of the resolution said the council "strongly condemns the military attack by Israel as a clear violation of the

(Continued on page 8)

2 satellites launched by European booster

PARIS, June 19 (A.P.) — Western Europe launched two satellites into orbit today, breaking a quarter-century of superpower dominance in such achievements and demonstrating that a consortium of smaller countries is ready to battle the United States for a share of the booming space telecommunications market.

The three-stage Ariane launcher lifted off toward the east from its equatorial jungle base in Kourou, French Guyana, and sent an Indian-built telecommunications satellite and a European weather satellite into earth orbit.

"This means space is no longer the exclusive preserve of a few powerful nations but now belongs to all of humanity," said an exultant Michel Bignier, director of space and transport systems for the European Space Agency (ESA).

One customer very interested in the success of the Ariane programme is the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation, which has plans to use the booster to launch a pan-Arab telecommunications satellite capable of providing 7,000 telephone channels, seven international television channels and one com-

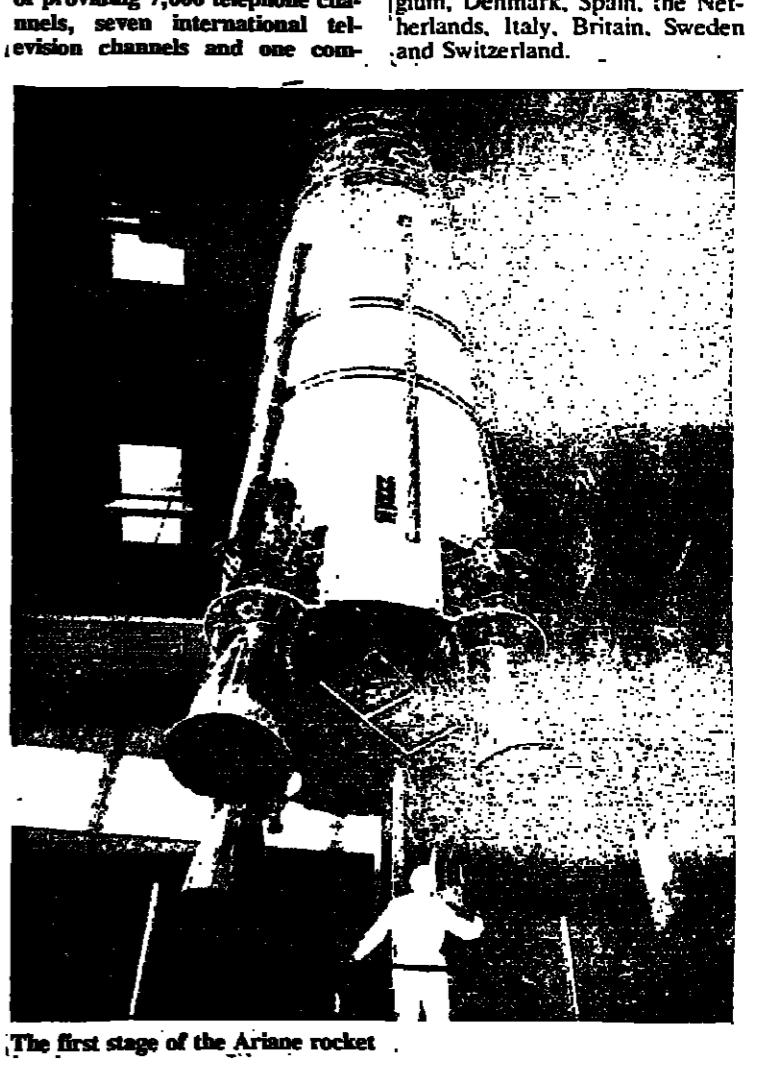
munity television broadcast channel.

Once completed, the Arabsat project would enable Jordanians to pick up television broadcasts from any Arab country and to telephone friends from Morocco to Kuwait by direct calling.

Today's test launch was Ariane's third, and its success produced a wave of relief and applause from the ESA technicians, engineers and administrators gathered at the National Centre for Space Studies (CNES) design headquarters at Evry, a Paris suburb, where they watched a direct television transmission of the lift-off.

The last time they had gathered there in May, they watched in stunned silence as the second Ariane test rocket burst into flames seconds after leaving the pad. The first test on Dec. 24, 1979, in which the rocket carried no satellites, had been a success.

The \$1.6-billion Ariane programme has as major participants France, which contributes 63.7 per cent, and West Germany, which pays 20.12 per cent. The other nations involved are Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland.



The first stage of the Ariane rocket

NATIONAL

NCC team returns after fruitful talks in Baghdad

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — The President of the National Consultative Council (NCC), Mr. Ahmad Al Tarawneh, has called for increased Arab meetings and the unification of Arab ranks to study the dangerous situation in the Arab World and to adopt an appropriate position towards new developments, particularly in the aftermath of the recent Zionist aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Mr. Tarawneh was answering questions by the Petra correspondent following his return to Amman and that of the NCC delegation from Baghdad yesterday, in response to an invitation from the president of the Iraqi National Council, Mr. Na'im Haddad.

Mr. Tarawneh said that during the visit, the NCC delegation met with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein who explained the developments of the situation in the eastern flank of the Arab Nation.

President Saddam Hussein reaffirmed his appreciation of Jordan's stand of supporting Iraq



Mr. Ahmad Al Tarawneh

under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, Mr. Tarawneh said.

Mr. Tarawneh also said that the NCC delegation met with the vice-chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council, Mr. Izzat Ibrahim, the first deputy prime minister.

Parliamentary team leaves for Iraq under Talhouni

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation under the Speaker of the

Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, left Amman this evening for Baghdad to attend the extraordinary meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union scheduled to be held in Baghdad on Sunday at the request of the President of the Iraqi National Council to discuss

the treacherous Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Mr. Talhouni told Petra that the President of the Iraqi National Council, Mr. Na'im Haddad, has asked for an emergency meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union in Baghdad to discuss the Israeli aggression.

Mr. Talhouni said Jordan immediately accepted the invitation to convene the meeting as soon as

possible to discuss the blatant Israeli aggression which violates all ethical values and international laws. He also said he will address the meeting which will last four days.

The delegation includes Mohammad Al Farhan Al Obeidat, Mohammad Abu Tayeh, Mohammad Minwir Al Hadid, Ahmad Al Khalil, and Faisal Ibn Jazi, members of the Upper House of Parliament.

Call for Begin's Nobel Peace Prize to be withdrawn

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — Palestinian writer and journalist Mrs. Raymonda Tawil has appealed to the Nobel Prize Committee to withdraw the Nobel Peace Prize from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for his aggressive in human acts.

Mrs. Tawil told Petra that she has cabled the General Secretariat of the Nobel Prize Committee appealing for withdrawal of the prize from Mr. Begin because the

prize was originally designated to those who serve mankind and work for world peace, while Mr. Begin's barbarous acts based on racism and Nazism have proven that he is working against peace and killing old people and innocent children of the Palestinians.

Mrs. Tawil called on all international cultural and humanitarian organisations and bodies and the world liberation and peace movements to act to support this just request and to exercise pressure to withdraw the Nobel Prize from Mr. Begin because this prize should be restricted to those who serve mankind and peace and should not be awarded to murderers.

Mrs. Tawil said that Arab intellectuals, thinkers and writers and their associations should act on the international level to press for withdrawing the prize from Mr. Begin and exposing him before the world public.

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

JORDAN MEDICAL CORPORATION is inviting international contractors and local contractors associated with international contractors to obtain prequalification forms for submitting tenders for the construction of Queen Alia Hospital, Doctors' office building, nurses' residence and utility plant. These forms may be obtained from the owner between the hours of 09.00 and 14.00 on SATURDAY the 20th June 1981 through TUESDAY the 30th June 1981. Completed forms must be returned to the owner by THURSDAY the 23rd July 1981.

Qualified contractors will receive Tender Documents by first week of October. Tender submission date will be in the first week of December 1981.

Preference will be given to contractors with experience in Hospital construction.

Project :

Queen Alia Hospital
Amman - Jordan.

Owner :

Jordan Medical Corporation,
P.O. Box 19292,
Amman - Jordan.
Attn: Khaled Bseiso, General Director.
Tel : 62448, 68448.
Tlx : 22195 JOMEKO JO.

Architects and Engineers :

Henningson, Durham and
Richardson, International, Inc.
P.O. Box 2902,
Amman - Jordan.

Project Description:

Hospital:
Private 150-bed general acute care hospital, Appr. 16,000 SM, 7 levels, 4 elevators, group I equipment, includes 4 X-Ray rooms and Nuclear Medicine, 4 operating rooms, 2 delivery rooms, ICU, laundry, cafeteria, piped-in medical gases, air-conditioning throughout, reinforced concrete pan joint structure, limestone facing, aluminium window frames with bronze glass, interior partitions - plaster on metal studs, suspended acoustical panel ceilings, vinyl tile floors.

Doctors' Office Buildings:
Appr. 1650 SM, 3 levels, 1 elevator, air-conditioning throughout, reinforced concrete structure, limestone facing.

Nurses' Residence:
Appr. 1750 SM, 4 levels, 1 elevator, reinforced concrete structure, limestone facing, central heating.

Size:
3.9 hectares, 250 M of concrete drives, 3 lighted parking lots for 160 cars total, lawn sprinkler system.

3.9 hectare new tree reserve, 800 cubic meter water reservoir, 125 SM enclosed waste treatment facility.

Construction Time:
Approximate construction time is expected to be 20 months from the date of signature of contract with selected contractor.

Ceremony at Hussein Youth City



The chief of the Hashemite Royal Court, Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi, congratulates one of the new Arab College graduates while the chairman of the college's board of trustees, Mr. Mohammad Nazzal Al Arnouti, looks on at the ceremony at Hussein Youth City Thursday.

During current five-year plan

Housing Corp. to build 3,000 new homes a year

By Phyllis Hughes
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's Housing Corporation has 13 projects under way all over the country, and they have just signed a contract for work on the JD 80 million housing project at Abu Nuseir, 15 kilometres north of Amman.

low-cost housing for the lower income groups.

At the moment, the Housing Corporation is planning to build 3,000 new homes annually during the current five-year plan.

Their aim is to clear slums in the urban areas and replace them with

Mr. Hamdalla Nahas, general manager of the Housing Corporation, explained would be spending JD 100 million in the year.

He said their aims & new demands create a situation of growth, ease development and change in inadequate buildings. Their new major involve building the new for workers' employees Queen Alia Airport, construction and the planned next year.

At the moment a situation of growth in Jordan. An average family of 5-6 people and how signed to meet these needs.

All new units, such as being built near the time to house employees, customs department, em facilities. They sewage, facilities, roads and electricity, just like Nuseir homes.

Mr. Nabulsi said that private will be come providing homes for people to middle income will build 25 per cent units during the years; 25 per cent will be by organisations such as Bank, the Fund, the Teachers' Fund, Jordan Valley Authority remaining 50 per cent constructed by the private

Private developers favourable condition entitles for building it. Mr. Nabulsi is just of the record of the Housing Corporation since it was 1967. "We have to find our feasibility studies, plan the projects, finance the said.

"Our priorities in the years will be the Queen Alia Airport, in Ma'an, Mafraq and Hebron. He said that when the port was set up, the projects for as few as 6,500 homes.

"This shows the progress that we have made in a relatively short time."

1,279 students graduate from Arab College

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — The Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court, Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi, participated yesterday in the graduation ceremony of the fifth class of students of the Arab College for 1980-81 at the Al Hussein Youth City.

Mr. Lawzi made a speech at the graduation ceremony praising the efforts of the Arab College staff and drawing the attention of the graduates to the enormity of the Zionists challenge facing the existence and culture of the Arabs.

The Chairman of the college's

Board of Trustees, Mr. Mohammad Nazzal Al Arnouti, also made a speech pointing out that the college is specialised in training technicians in the vocational, educational, commercial and engineering fields in order to qualify the needed manpower for the development of the country and the advancement of the Jordanian society.

At the end of the ceremony, Mr. Lawzi distributed degrees to the 1,279 graduates and awards to the excellent graduates.

Interior minister patronises Islamic College graduation

ding verses of the Quran and the national anthem.

One of the teachers delivered a speech in which he referred to the great role of teaching in creating a new generation to serve the nation.

The interior minister delivered a speech clarifying the importance of science to prepare youth to their serve the fatherland. He praised the role of the Jordanian educated youth to establish the country.

At the end of the ceremony, president of the administrative council of the Islamic Culture Society, Mohammad Ali Budeir distributed degrees to 129 graduates of the college.

Attending the celebration were a number of officials, the principal and teachers of the college, and relatives of the graduates.

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — The 34th class of the Islamic Scientific College students today graduated at a ceremony at Al Hussein Youth City. The ceremony, patronised by Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar, started with rea-

tion by Mohammad Ali Budeir distributed degrees to 129 graduates of the college.

Attending the celebration were a number of officials, the principal and teachers of the college, and relatives of the graduates.

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- D. One tea-trolley on casters made from bamboo/glass.
- E. One Datsun car, model J160 (1977), about 40,000 kms. duty already paid.
- F. One VW (Volkswagen) model 1303 S (1973), about 50,000 kms. Duty not paid.
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Facsimile transmitters banned

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation has refused to allow a private sector company to import facsimile transmitters. The Telecommunications Corporation has asked the Ministry of Finance Customs not to allow the entry of such machines to the country or clear them at the custom offices because they operate by telephone, an announcement said.

Police apprehend smuggled sheep

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — Badia police patrols yesterday apprehended seven vehicles loaded with sheep while trying to enter the country illegally, the Public Security Directorate announced. It said the drivers were arrested for investigation.

French team starts aerial photography

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — A French group entrusted with the production of maps in Jordan yesterday began aerial photography of the various parts of the country using a special plane brought especially for this purpose at the request of the Jordanian Geographic Centre. The aerial photos will facilitate the production of maps needed by the various ministries and public establishments in preparing their development projects and for other uses related to the five-year development plan.

Police urges security precautions in shops

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate has appealed to all merchants in the country to take measures to protect their property. A spokesman urged the merchants to use reinforced glass doors to protect their premises from thieves. The spokesman said that the merchants should place sources of light in their premises at night to help police patrols to see what is going on inside the premises.

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JORDAN

WEEKLY

CALENDAR

(Week of June 20-26)
EXHIBITIONS

TUESDAY, June 23: The British Council presents an exhibition entitled "City Reflections", displaying photographs of the City of London by Brian Wigginton. The artist photographs reflections of buildings within surfaces of others and so explores the relationships between them.

FILMS

SATURDAY, June 20, and SUNDAY, June 21: The French Cultural Centre presents "L'Affiche Rouge" (1976). Film tells the story of an execution during the German occupation of France in 1944. The show starts at 7:30 p.m., at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh. (in French, with Arabic sub-titles).

MONDAY, June 22: "The Flying Doctors of East Africa" (1968), in Arabic, and "Aguirre—the Wrath of God" (1972), in German, with Arabic sub-titles.

TUESDAY, June 23: "The Great Ecstasy of Steiner". (1974), in German, with Arabic sub-titles.

LECTURE

TUESDAY, June 23: The Friends of Archaeology in cooperation with the American Centre for Oriental Research, presents an illustrated lecture entitled "Wadi El Hassa Survey 1981". Dr. B. MacDonald will give the lecture at 7 p.m., at the ACOR.

VIDEOTAPE PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, June 23: The American Centre presents a videotape summary of CBS television news for the past week. The tape will be shown at noon and 4 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

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JORDAN TIMES

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Hassan: 'Our concern is with the needs of Muslims'

(Continued from page 1)

Concerning modern government, we are trying to study more closely the position of Islamic scholars on the concept of shura (council or consultation) and egalitarianism, as we look in this country, and in many other countries, to evolving towards greater participation.

But how can we get away from the feeling that voluntary participation in the creation of a Muslim society in any Muslim country today is rendered difficult or almost impossible by the fact that the industrialised North, which polarises our thinking, expects us to move into some form of liberal socialism overnight, discarding our values and our supposedly "wrong" concepts of egalitarianism and participation?

Indeed, an attitude and a state of mind exists in the industrial North that Islam is to be confronted for its undemocratic approach, which, to the aware Muslim thinker and scholar, is a totally unfair and uninformed position to take.

The third point which needs immediate study, and on which the conference agreed about the need for movement, was the attitude of Islam towards minorities. I believe that a great deal has to be done in defining the true spirit of Islam in its attitude towards coexistence with minorities.

In all these three studies, the common denominator will be not so much tolerance, but giving recognition to rights where they exist; and in particular, in courageously facing and understanding ethnocentric disturbances and balkanisation as characteristic of the contemporary world we live in. The goal of coexistence between Arabs, Muslim and Christian alike; and the attitude of Islam, as the seal of the three monotheistic religions, to Judaism and Christianity, should be clearly restated at a very confused time in the transition of studies on the Arab World and the Muslim World.

I say today with particular reference to the trend in the world today to study the Muslim World in terms of ethnic break-up rather than in terms of a common approach to problems which are not unfamiliar to other societies.

If we look today at the world as a whole — say Canada or Ireland — we find that the question of ethnic breakup is not peculiar to this part of the world. The question of intolerance, if it exists, is not peculiar to this part of the world. The question is really how, in the spirit of true Islam, we return to giving rights and credit where they are due. I think in that sense we have made a sound beginning.

The initiative to set up the academy comes at a time when the misinterpretation of Islam is deepened by the reference — particularly in the Zionist lexicon — to "Arab and Islamic imperialism".

To us Arabs and Muslims who suffer from the occupation of the Aqsa Mosque and other holy places in Jerusalem, it appears strange that such terminology should be used. But such terminology relates basically to the material strength of the Muslim world since the "oil boom" and its associated position of influence, and not the reality of the increasing isolation of Muslims and the occupation of Arab and Muslim lands.

Q. The creed of Islam, the basic religion, is a matter of faith and is above question; but what is in question is our understanding and interpretation of some of the issues affecting our daily life in keeping with the Koran. What is the scope for interpretation in this?

A. The subject matter for future studies is motivated by the wealth of Islamic studies existing today, on such topics as science and education, and — as described by a Muslim author — the contemporary Islamic approach to old antagonisms. And there I would say the old antagonisms apply to the Christian world as well.

How does religion address science and education, or the question of modernisation versus Westernisation? An Islamic viewpoint is required in working out a new approach to the role of women in Islamic society, in addressing the question of their legal, economic and social rights, and in working out a new approach to the question of parenthood and the responsibilities thereof, and in defining the position of Islam towards labour and voluntary work or shadow work.

The scope is limitless for such studies which require a data base; this will be the first activity of the academy, to bring together studies on these and other related subjects. The academy will focus its attention on sending scholars for graduate work in other Islamic countries and, indeed, in non-Islamic countries, for such comparative studies. And I hope that a quorum of knowledge can gradually be built up in the Al-Berit Institute, whereby we sponsor studies of this kind and acknowledge, on a biannual basis, prominent research by Muslim scholars.

I believe that the concerns expressed here are shared by scholars in Morocco, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sudan and Senegal. But we do not have a South-South communication of ideas and comparative experiments in social, economic and scientific progress in the Islamic context. The time has come for us to find ourselves in terms of the data base that is so essential, and in terms of a meeting of like-minded contributors to this new step, to this new hope.

Q. Will the academy be addressing itself to Arab, Islamic and Third World problems rather than issues which affect the industrialised nations. It will focus on current problems facing part or all of the Third World?

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A. In as much as the Islamic and Third World nations are a part of the international community, we will certainly have to comment on issues such as science and technology, for example; and our position on self-reliance as related to the know-how that we have to build up in our countries and in our nation.

Yet I believe that the first step towards the dialogue that is so essential with the international community is an assessment of where we are and how we can better plan — through individual contacts, such as the meeting held here in Amman, and through institutional contacts between the academy and other institutes and research centres — a programme of action whereby invitations to dialogue could be more scientifically accepted and where a Muslim viewpoint could be transmitted on the basis of scholarship and research.

But to go anywhere, I think that collective self-reliance, for the time being, in terms of our societies, has to be emphasised. And for that we have to identify the needs of the Muslim Umma, Arab and non-Arab.

Q. I wanted to sound out your personal opinion on such broad topics as what might be the political, social and economic order under Islam. How do you envisage the position of Islam on social justice, on the state, on political freedom, the freedom of speech, private property, private enterprise, control of the means of production, transfer of technology, the relations between the sexes. Would you like to answer any of these questions?

A. Well, as I said, I am not in a position to answer any of them. It is premature to attempt to do so, in the sense that it is up to the academy to address at least some of these questions in terms of the studies sponsored. The academy will of course try to put

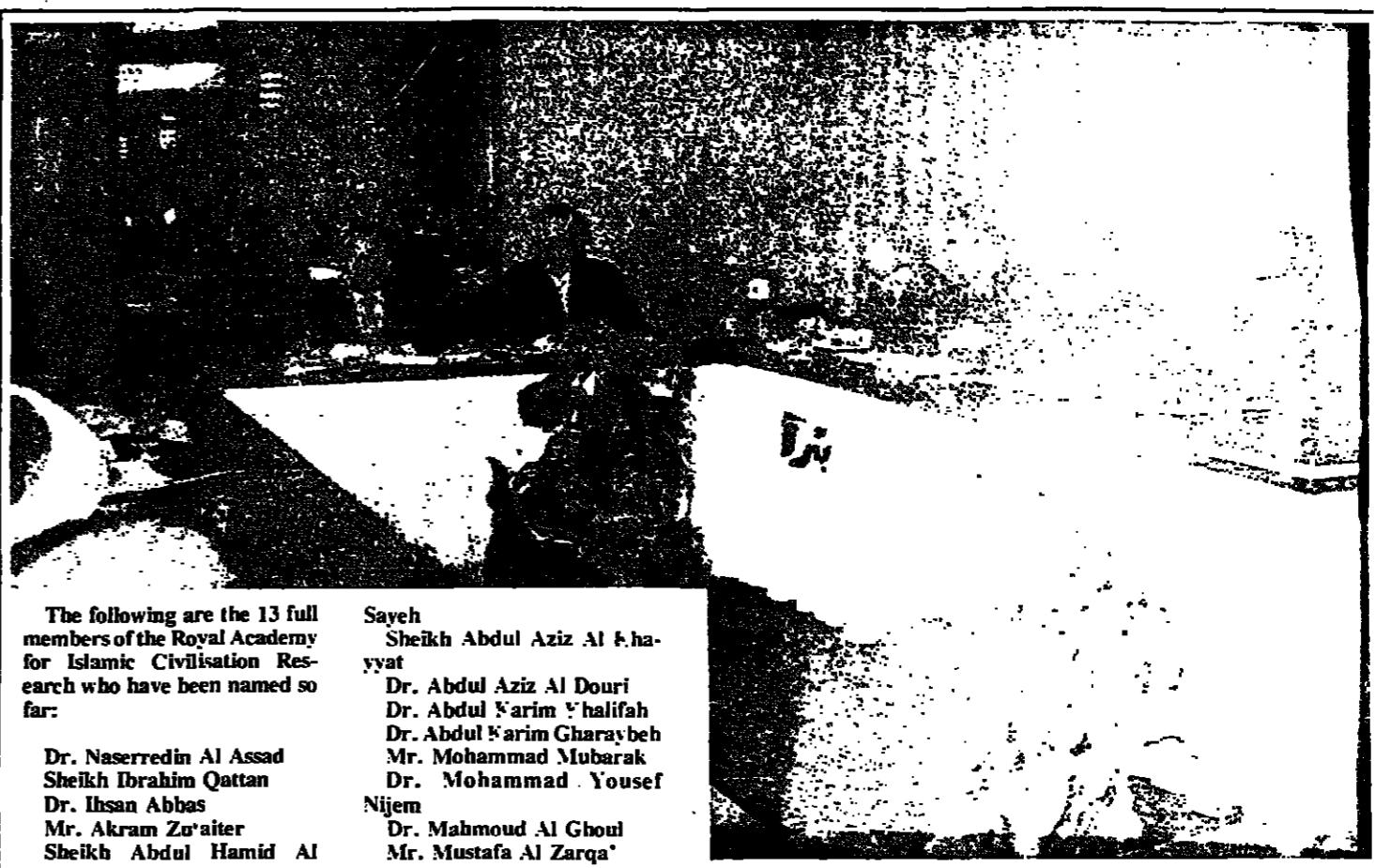
together a data base, and I think that some of the questions that you are asking have already been answered by Muslim scholars.

The problem is how do we popularise these positions taken by eminent Muslim scholars and bring them closer to the general public. How does the general public know what that position is?

If we rely purely on our own scholars, in the Jordanian context, we will obviously not be able to cover, in terms of scholarship, the myriad of questions that come to mind. But if we identify the wealth of Islamic research as it exists, and in addition to that establish bridges of exchange of thought between ourselves and Muslim scholars in other Muslim countries, in a very short time we will make available a great deal of extremely valuable material which will lead to increasing the self-confidence of many sectors of our society on a number of issues.

Q. Will there be an attempt to decide between different trends, different opinions and issue, shall we say, one orthodox opinion?

A. As I said, this is not a college of cardinals, it is not a synod. It does not attempt to do, for example, what Majlis 'Al Fiqh, the society of theology in Saudi Arabia, does. Nor, for that matter, is it trying to be a higher tribunal on such issues. The academy represents a scholarly approach by Muslim theologians and scholars in different disciplines who will address, as I said, a few short-term perceived needs and initiate, God willing, a longer-term process of scholarship which will, I hope, certainly extend longer than our lifetimes.



The following are the 13 full members of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research who have been named so far:

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Dr. Naserredin Al Assad	Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Douri
Sheikh Ibrahim Qattan	Dr. Abdul Karim 'Halifah
Dr. Ihsan Abbas	Dr. Abdul Karim Gharaibeh
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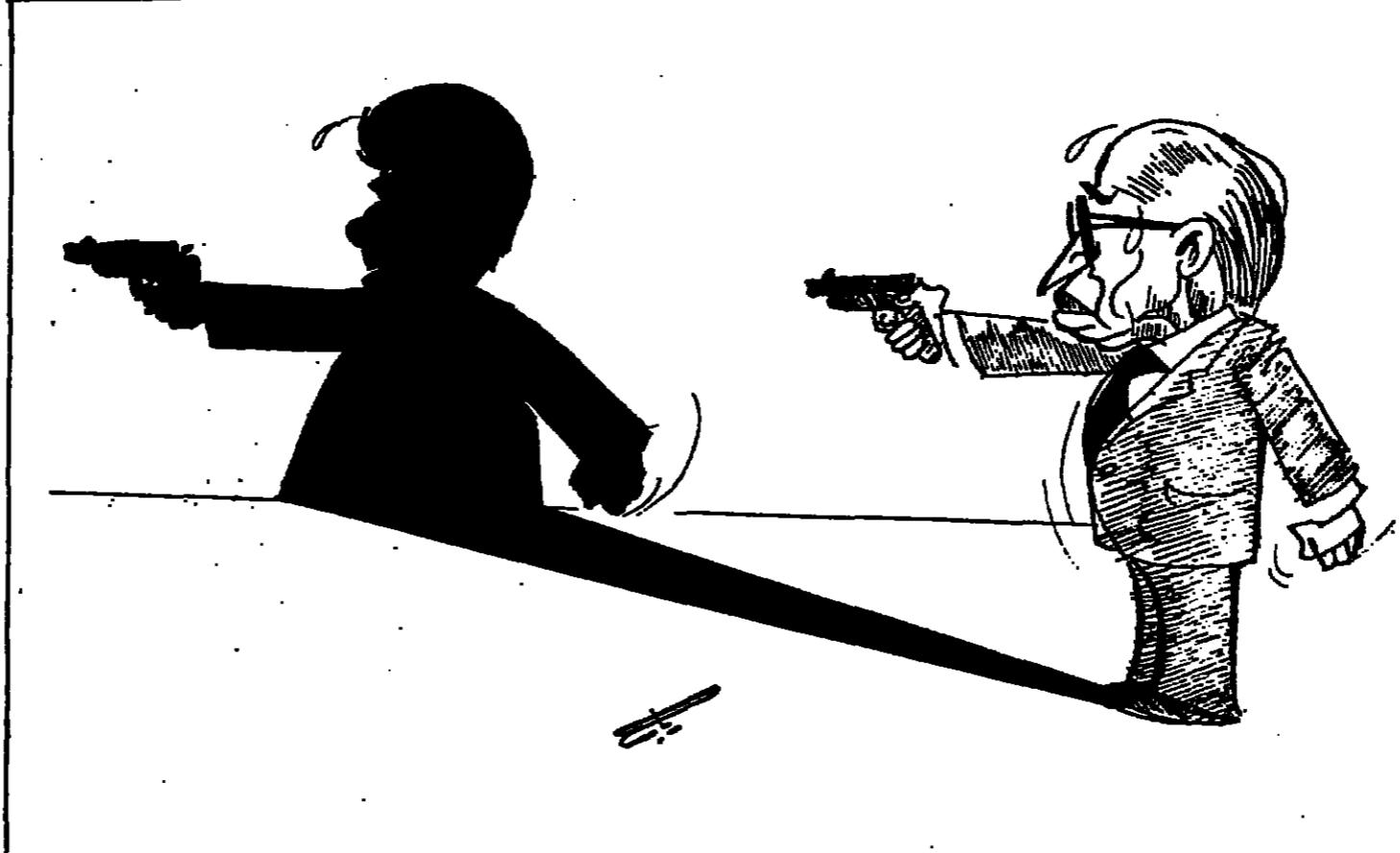
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Fair & forceful

It is heartening to hear the words of French President Francois Mitterrand, who has spelled out his belief that the Palestinian people have the right to a homeland that can ultimately become a sovereign state. Mr. Mitterrand is careful to say that a Palestinian state must coexist with an Israeli state, but he does not fall into the trap — so favoured by American politicians — of looking at the Middle East only through the eyes of Israel. The view of Mr. Mitterrand is also the view of the vast majority of Arab states: that the historic conflict in Palestine can be justly resolved by the creation of a Palestinian state in part of mandated Palestine, thereby giving the Palestinian people the opportunity to exercise their right to national self-determination in conditions of freedom and on their own national soil.

The acceptance of Palestinian national rights and their implementation are two different things, however, and we look forward to foreign policy of the Mitterrand government that will be more activist and more forceful than what we have had from Europe during the past few years. An important role that the new Socialist regime in France can now play would be to use its considerable political creditworthiness in Israel to move the Israelis into a negotiating mood. If the statesmanship of Mr. Mitterrand's words can be followed up by equally forceful and fair deeds, the area might witness the emergence of the "impartial mediator" that has been so sorely lacking in recent years. The gap between the Israeli-American camp and the Arab camp needs such a mediator if it is to be bridged.



GUEST COMMENTARY

With U.S. knowledge and approval

By Al Ra'i columnist Tareq Masarweh

IT IS NOT TRUE that the Americans had no advance knowledge of the Israeli air raid on Baghdad. The fact that they had given Tel Aviv F-15 and F-16 planes, which have longer ranges than the sphere of any possible conflict with Jordan and Syria, is in itself a result of American-Israeli coordination to strike at Baghdad and what is farther away than Baghdad.

It is also not true that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was sincere when he requested the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to consider whether Israel had violated the U.S. Arms Export Control Act, which restricts the use of U.S.-supplied weapons "solely

for internal security, for legitimate self-defence and to permit [Israel] to participate in regional or collective arrangements or measures consistent with the Charter of the United Nations." Cyrus Vance asked for the same thing in 1978 when Israel started to use sophisticated American weapons to strike at Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, but no one in Washington could reach any result, except the same conclusion: giving more grants of weapons to Israel to enable it to carry out more acts of aggression on the region and to humiliate the peoples of the Middle East.

It is also not true that the

suspension of delivery of four F-16s to Israel can be an indication that the United States may adopt a less nasty stand towards the Arabs. Such a suspension will only fool the Arabs, exactly as the current president of the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers, Mr. Van Der Klaauw, is doing. Mr. Van Der Klaauw has spent his term of office in "exploratory" trips to the Middle East in order not to adopt a stand embarrassing to the Netherlands government vis-a-vis its commitments to Europe's Zionists. The same applies to Philip Habib's "reconciliatory" mission in Lebanon to resolve the "missiles" crisis in the Bekaa Valley.

The real U.S. position will be pronounced at the U.N. Security Council: "yes" to verbal denunciation of Israel, and "no" to any sanctions against Israel, even if these sanctions are prompted by Israel's violation of the American laws themselves or the U.N. Charter.

The American real position is unlimited support to Israel to carry out unlimited aggression in the region.

This is the American position which we want to understand, but do not want to confront or deal with inasmuch as it is hostile to the Arab cause, to the aspirations and future of the Arabs.

BUSINESS HORIZON

Jordan Petroleum Refinery shares

By Fahed Fahed

Why did not the price of the shares of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) rise sharply as did other shares of strong Jordanian shareholding companies?

As a matter of fact, the price of JPRC shares is not too depressed; they are now selling at around JD 8,360 a share, i.e. 67% over the nominal value of JD 5,000. However, this price did not improve along with the rising trend of Jordan stocks in general and is below the price paid by new subscribers, which was JD 8,500 including a premium of JD 3,500.

We can cite the following reasons:

1- The repeated distribution of free shares. The owner of an original share received three free shares, and thus is now holding four shares. The original share, bought at JD 5 upon the starting of the company, is now four shares; the market value is equal to JD 33,440 or 666 per cent above the historical cost. This is a substantial capital growth over 20 years.

Shareholding companies must understand that the distribution of free shares by revaluation of fixed assets or capitalisation of reserves is a mere illusion and does not increase the real equity nor the share in the company profits.

2. The financial structure, capitalisation and leverage of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company is not ideal. Paid-up capital is excessive, in relation to the size of the company and the volume of its annual sales. It would have been more advantageous to the shareholders if the company were able to expand by borrowing rather than by the issuance of even more shares.

The paid up capital is way above the company's net sales. Although the net profit margin is as high as 50 per cent of the cost, yet because of the excessive capital, these profits

high as they may be in other figures and relative to take form a small percentage related to the huge capital situation hurts both the owner and the shareholders; the first because it is required to pay an exorbitant price for fuel products made by the company to generate profit, and the second because he is receiving a dividend (average 7 per cent) which should prevent price of the share from

3. The refinery is a company with a monopolistic concession granted by the government. Such companies are not normally allowed to realise huge profits at the expense of the cost due to the absence of petition and consequent the necessity of the company to comply with the government which limits the ability of this kind of companies to make huge profits on a commodity.

4. The management of Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company adopts a closed door policy when it comes to information. The company lacks a modern accounting system. It published financial statements are so black and primitive in both presentation and classification that the financial information cannot extract the necessary information such as statements of production, administrative and marketing and distribution costs, an established fact the governmental authority which decide on the price of fuel products, do have at their disposal necessary accounting costing information.

We have repeatedly criticised this situation and we grappled to learn that the government has finally decided to conduct a full survey experts from the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The most that the U.N. Security Council can be expected to come up with in view of the pending U.S. veto is a mere condemnation of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and a demand that Israel pay compensation to Iraq and allow the International Agency for Nuclear Energy to inspect the Israeli nuclear reactor in Dimona.

The futility of such a resolution is made clear by the continued Israeli practices in occupied Jerusalem and other occupied territories despite innumerable U.N. resolutions of stiff condemnation.

Condemnation without punishment does not amount to more than a warning. Moreover, a warning which is indefinitely repeated without developing into punishment encourages the aggressor and turns into a warning to his victim. This is what the Security Council resolution's on acts of Israeli aggression have come to despite Washington has threatened to use its veto every time it felt Israel was in danger of being punished.

For years, the Arabs have believed that the United States was using its veto to protect Israel. It is now clear that Washington is using its veto to protect itself rather than Israel because the misfortunes that have befallen the Arabs all these years are acts of U.S. aggression, which take shape in Israeli practices.

It is time that the Arabs dealt with Washington as an enemy which is obstructing a just, peaceful solution in the Middle East and is responsible for Israeli aggression. The Arabs should take the appropriate measures toward the United States both inside and outside the United Nations, especially on the Arab arena.

The Arabs must squarely deal with the fact that the United States is the author of the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, for the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and for the continued occupation of our land. It provides Israel with the sophisticated weapons and funds necessary for such acts of aggression.

U.S. aggression against us, then, is not new and we must take measures against its authors as well as against those who commit it.

AL DUSTOUR: President Mitterrand's strong condemnation of the Israeli air raid against Iraq and the Security Council debates on a suitable stand to be adopted against Israel are eclipsed, despite their importance, by the departure of U.S. envoy Philip Habib from the region because of the dangers to which his absence points.

Just as Israel took advantage of his first absence to attack the Iraqi nuclear reactor, it may take advantage of his present absence to attack the Syrian missiles in the Bekaa Valley and escalate its military operations in southern Lebanon on the strength of President Reagan's supportive statements which justified the Israeli air raid against Iraq and claimed that the Syrian missiles are a threat to the Zionist entity.

This possibility makes it incumbent on the Arabs to be prepared to confront any new Zionist aggression or contingency without being deceived by the promises made by foreign powers and without awaiting international moves to reach the desired settlement in the region.

President Mitterrand yesterday alluded to a French role in the Middle East. This was preceded by Reagan's claim that the Israeli raid on Baghdad indicated the necessity for a conclusive Middle East settlement. These statements were, in turn, preceded by talk of a European initiative, but enthusiasm for such an initiative was soon lost. As for the Soviet proposal of convening an international conference to settle the Middle East issue, it was coldly received.

We wonder why it is that the necessity for a Middle East settlement and initiatives to achieve it only appear when Israel faces a diplomatic predicament as a result of an act of aggression it has waged against the Arabs.

If the Arab countries neglect to unify their efforts and capabilities and to formulate a determined, unified stand to impose their will, other countries will continue to take advantage of Arab weaknesses, and Israel will continue to be able to strike at any part of the Arab Nation.

By Peretz Kidron

Gadi Algazi, the most prominent of the 27 young Israelis who refused to serve as soldiers in the occupied territories, has been released from military prison. But this unique protest will not be forgotten.

SERVICE IN the army has always played a prominent role in the Israeli ethos. The young Israeli is brought up to see military service as a sacred duty. Growing out of the clandestine traditions of the pre-state Jewish underground movements (Hagana, Palmach, Etzel, Lehi), whose members were volunteers and whose sole method of recruitment was by social pressure, service in the Israeli army has preserved something of the aura of a burden of honour, willingly borne. This apparent eagerness to serve has remained even when most present-day recruits are called up under legislation which requires every 18-year-old Israeli to spend two to three years in uniform. Many youngsters are reluctant to give up so much valuable time to army service which is often monotonous and distasteful; all the same, having been taught to relate favourably to the army, most do what is expected of them.

Like young people in every country where conscription is in force, a proportion of Israelis try to shirk service through any kind of legal loophole. In some countries such stratagems are widespread, and attract little or no opprobrium. But in Israel they are censured by most sections of society. The professional middle classes, in particular, are in favour of compulsory military service and frown upon anyone who drags his feet.

This convention of breathless veneration towards the duty of "service to the homeland" may explain the startled incomprehension which greeted the emergence of the "Group of 27" in July 1979, particularly as the young men concerned had middle class backgrounds. And it may explain why attitudes voiced in the press towards the group continue to exhibit a blend of indignation and scorn, usually expressed in a tone of bewilderment. How dare they — graduates of some of Israel's elite schools and scions of the most respected families — take the liberty of striking at the country's holy of holies: the army? A Schweizer wrote in Haaretz: "They don't know exactly what they are doing and they lack — apparently owing to the education they received or failed to receive — a sense of belonging and of obligation to the society in which they grew up and which allows them the privilege of mounting a verbal rebellion..." His comments were about the midwest fired off by the establishment when 27 pupils from senior classes in various Israeli high schools published in 1979 an open letter addressed to the then defence minister, Ezer Weizman:

By virtue of our opposition to occupation, and to the oppression of the Palestinian people, we, the undersigned, upon being called up for military service, shall refuse to serve in the occupied territories. We are convinced that our refusal contributes to the cause of peace between the Jewish people in Israel and the Palestinian Arab people.

The step these youngsters were threatening to take had no precedent in Israel. Over recent years a number of Israeli soldiers (the present writer included) have expressed their objections to the continued repression of the Palestinian people by refusing to serve in the territories occupied in 1967. However, these were all acts of conscience by isolated individuals; almost without exception the soldiers involved were reservists called out for a few weeks' annual duty. Such breaches of discipline are handled leniently, the objectors being punished by token jail sentences, upon completion of which they are usually transferred to another unit stationed inside pre-1967 Israel.

Under the circumstances, the military authorities were probably acting wisely in playing such demonstrations down. But they faced a far knottier problem with the Group of 27. The emergence of an organised group of 27 men, all of whom were due to begin a two to three year term of regular service, set alarm bells jangling in Israel's establishment. To top everything else, the publication of their letter forewarning the military authorities of their planned act of disobedience flung down the gauntlet. Israel's generals had never before faced a challenge of this nature.

Like other Western countries, Israel cultivates the myth of "apolitical" military service; political debate — including of issues arising from the army's own duties — is out of place within the framework of the army. That organisation is allegedly subject to the national consensus, as expressed by government decisions and instructions to the military chiefs. Israeli generals frequently ride roughshod over the myth of political neutrality, being actively involved in almost every sphere of official policy-making. Unlike them, however, ordinary soldiers and junior officers are expected not to let their political convictions influence their behaviour when in uniform. Even when profoundly uneasy over the actions they are ordered to carry out, Israeli soldiers are taught to obey first, and "save the politics till you get home".

One of the more flagrant examples of such "loyal" suppression of views occurred at the start of the 1956 Sinai campaign, when Israel joined forces with France and Britain against Egypt. When the proposal for the attack was submitted to the Israeli cabinet, it met strenuous opposition from the two ministers representing Mapam, the left-wing Zionist-Socialist Party. However, the majority of cabinet ministers backed the plan and the moment the cabinet decision was taken Mapam changed its tune. As Israeli columns lunged into Sinai, Mapam's daily newspaper carried an editorial which included the ominous phrase "the die is cast", implying that the attack on Egypt was a decree from above, rather than a political decision. Abandoning its own arguments against the campaign, Mapam told its soldier adherents to regard the present war as yet another battle for the survival of Israel, in which all must do their duty.

The result was a tragic irony: young Mapam members went into action, resolutely aware of taking part in an imperialist plot against Egypt's people. They fought and died in a war they despised and rejected. With scarcely an exception, it never occurred to any of them to carry their objections and reservations to their logical conclusion.

by refusing to obey the orders to cross into Egypt. In the annals of Israel political dissidence, the Group of 27 broke entirely new ground.

It is not only within the Israeli context that the "27" are unusual. The world has become familiar with minority groups whose members refuse outright to perform any form of military service. Such refusals tend to be total: during the Vietnam war, young Americans chanted: "Hell no, we won't go!", emigrating or going into hiding to avoid the draft. As far as is known, nobody enlisted with the avowed purpose of refusing to serve in Vietnam. To enlist with the declared intention of obeying some orders and refusing others seems to be a unique Israeli innovation.

The "27" are neither pacifists nor conscientious objectors. They state no objection to military service per se; they voice no opposition to being conscripted, to wearing uniform or to bearing arms. (When Gadi Algazi attended a tank drivers' course before being ordered into the occupied territories, he was singled out for recognition as an excellent soldier.) Yet, while acknowledging their civic duty to serve in the army, with all it entails — including, by implication, the readiness to defend Israel against outside aggression — they refuse to condone or further Israeli

aggression against others — in this case, the Palestinians. They see themselves as part of a defence, not one of occupation.

The group of 27 represents a small minority of Israeli youth, even if its views are secretly held by others who are unable or unwilling to go along with them. Gadi Algazi is not the tip of some mighty iceberg. At most, he is one of the more prominent representatives of a handful of young Israelites prepared to risk suffering and jeopardise their future so as to "contribute to the cause of peace". He is over-optimistic to expect many young people to follow in their footsteps. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to see that the military judges who said of Gadi Algazi: "He is an excellent soldier, and no one has cast any doubt on the integrity of his motives and the purity of his character" were expressing their grudging support for the accused and his colleagues — a rare extension beyond the peace movement's immediate periphery.

After all, how many can say with Gadi Algazi: "I face the choice between acting in accordance with my conscience, and betraying it... As far as I am concerned, I am willing to pay the price."

Peretz Kidron is an Israeli writer and journalist.

From Middle East International



Al Ra'i

EEC group declines to condemn Israel

STRASBOURG, France, June 19 (A.P.) — The European Parliament condemned the rising tide of violence in the Middle East today, but failed to adopt a proposal that the European Economic Community ask Israel to pay reparations for the raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor.

By a vote of 93-16, the EEC's newly elected legislature condemned in a resolution "the use of force as a means of resolving political disputes" and said it was "alarmed at the danger of more serious conflict in the Middle East and the possible consequences for world as a whole".

The resolution urged countries of the Middle East to submit to arbitration by the International Atomic Energy Agency and asked the governments in the area to ban nuclear non-proliferation. It's not a question of pointing a finger at any nation". West German delegate Erik Blumenfeld said during a brief debate late last night. "The point at stake is to be an area that does not have nuclear weapons."

And several other speakers European countries should make sure they don't add to Middle East tensions by supplying nuclear materials to countries in the region.

It was a clear reference to the fact that France had designed and provided material for the Iraqi reactor, attacked by Israeli F-16 jets on June 7.

Instead of supplying such facilities, Mr. Blumenfeld said, "Europe must take on the task of bringing the countries in the region together."

European Parliament resolutions are only advisory opinions to the executive commission and the governments of the 10-member EEC.

A resolution by communist and socialist delegates calling on Israel to pay reparations and condemning the Israeli raid with harsh language, failed to receive

Khaled returns home

RIYADH, June 19 (R) — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia arrived here last night after a three-day state visit to Spain.

The Saudi monarch, who also visited London, Paris and Geneva, had to curtail his activities in Madrid on doctors' advice. He is in delicate health and there was an intense heat wave during his stay.

King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo saw him at the airport.

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca told reporters the visit had very positive results.

A joint communiqué issued later by the Spanish foreign ministry said that Spain had reiterated to the Saudis its position that Israel should "withdraw from all Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 including Jerusalem."

He told reporters Israel "could live" with any resolution adopted but added, "we value very much the understanding of the European Economic Community. He said he told delegates the Israeli raid was designed to "slay" fear of a nuclear holocaust."

Mr. Kimche also reiterated his country's rejection of the year old attempt by the EEC to mediate the dispute between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

The EEC initiative calls for involvement of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in negotiations, a condition Israel rejects.

emphasized the need for a solution to the Lebanese crisis which would take into account the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Both governments condemned Israel for its attack on Iraq's nuclear complex as an inadmissible act of force that they said had violated international law and endangered world peace.

The talks also covered the forthcoming summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which is to deal with the issue of the Moroccan-controlled Western Sahara. Mr. Perez Llorca said there would be important contacts between King Khaled and King Hassan of Morocco before the summit in Nairobi.

He also said Saudi Arabia expressed support for Spain's proposed membership of the European Common Market and NATO as it would bring into the two organisations a country traditionally favourable to the Arab World.

Religious strife in Cairo leaves 2 dead, 31 hurt

CAIRO, June 19 (R) — Fresh street clashes have erupted in a poverty-stricken district of Cairo after a night of religious strife in which two people were killed and 31 injured.

The interior ministry said the trouble started in the Zawyia Al Hamra area with a quarrel between a Muslim and his Christian neighbour and developed into exchanges of gunfire and stone-throwing.

Nearly 24 hours later, groups of Muslim youths were still milling through the dusty, sun-baked streets and riot police had to fire tear-gas as further, minor clashes erupted.

Hundreds of helmeted riot police were drafted into the area. Armoured cars patrolled the pot-holed roads and an ambulance took away injured.

The violence, which was confined to a small area of the city, was the worst since Muslim fundamentalists and Christian Copts clashed in the southern Egyptian town of Asyut in March last year.

Witnesses in the predominantly-Muslim area told reporters they heard occasional shots during the day. In a back-alley youths chanting *Allahu Akbar* (God is great) swarmed around a mosque until they were dispersed by riot police.

Extra police patrols were evident in other parts of Cairo but the rest of the city was quiet with most Egyptians staying at home.

Egypt's 43 million population is largely Sunni muslim but there is a substantial Coptic minority put at

between four and seven million.

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Negotiations over American bases in Greece suspended

ALEXANDRA, June 19 (R) — The Greek government has said it had suspended negotiations with the United States on a new agreement providing for the operation of American military bases in Greece.

Foreign ministry statement said the talks on a new and economic cooperation pact had ended inclusively with disagreement on a number of issues.

US negotiations were expected to start after Greek general elections, due no later than November.

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ECONOMY

Riyadh maintains old oil prices level

GENEVA, June 19 (R) — Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said last night he felt the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had a better understanding of the world oil situation after a two-day meeting of its long-term strategy committee.

The Saudi oil minister, who chaired the meeting, told reporters this would definitely have an impact on the 13-member organisation's future strategy and particularly its pricing formula.

Asked if he had expressed such a willingness to the six-nation committee, Sheikh Yamani replied: "I have not said that."

Asked what the meeting had achieved, Sheikh Yamani said: "we achieved a better understanding of the present situation, which will definitely have an impact on our strategy, especially on the pricing formula."

He did not elaborate but said the committee would hold another meeting in August.

The Saudi minister's informal comments to reporters on leaving the hotel where the two-day meeting took place were the only information on the results of the meeting, which followed a full-scale OPEC ministerial conference here three weeks ago.

At that meeting, the 13 member states agreed to freeze their oil prices and the majority of them said they would cut production.

Saudi Arabia, although under pressure from states maintaining

high price levels to cut production and raise its price, would not commit itself to production cuts and said it would continue charging \$32 a barrel.

The OPEC conference last month asked the long-term strategy committee under Sheikh Yamani to review the world market situation and report back as soon as possible.

The committee's main concern was to review OPEC estimates of its future market share against the

background of the current oil glut, reduced demand from industrialised countries and competition from alternative energy sources like coal and nuclear power.

Saudi Arabia has been pushing for a new pricing system which would link oil prices to inflation and Western growth. The original Saudi formula presented last September would have effectively boosted oil prices by two to three per cent a year.

U.S. monetary policies worry Western Europe

STRASBOURG, June 19 (R) —

The European Parliament called last night for a united stand by the European Common Market on U.S. monetary policy.

The parliament voted by 93 to one in support of a resolution urging contact at the highest possible level between the EEC and the United States to discuss the effects of the strong dollar on economic recovery in Europe and elsewhere.

The motion also sought greater harmonisation of the monetary policies of EEC member states, the establishment of a European community fund and increased use of the EEC's embryo currency

unit, the ECU.

The motion was in line with a mounting chorus of West European concern, led by France's new Socialist government, that

President Reagan's non-interventionist policies were contributing to economic stagnation in the EEC by forcing up European interest rates to compete with high U.S. levels.

It urged coordinated action by the governments of EEC member states as well as by the Common Market's main policy-making body, the EEC Council, and the EEC Commission.

A joint mover of the motion, Mr. Giorgio Ruffolo, an Italian

Socialist, said U.S. took an overly strong dollar, stabilising European to our "Reagan adm" was totally indifferent to

The EEC's economic and financial Mr. Francois-Xavier Or successful international cooperation and a strong dollar were essential future of the European Monetary System (EMS).

But he added that in measures were needed to the economic climate aetary policies should not on excessively.

Japan hints at moderate export dri

THE HAGUE, June 19 (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki arrived in the Netherlands yesterday and went straight into talks with Dutch Prime Minister Dries van Agt.

Mr. Suzuki, who arrived from London near the end of a two-week tour of six West European countries aimed at soothing trade tensions, is expected to face criticism of a growing trade imbalance between the Netherlands and Japan.

Mr. van Agt is expected to impress on Mr. Suzuki the need for voluntary restraint in exports such as colour television tubes. He also wants freer access for Dutch companies to the Japanese market.

The Dutch have said they will allow higher car imports from Japan if its overall exports to the Benelux countries this year hold at 1980 levels.

The Dutch concession means Japan can cut deliveries to Belgium by seven per cent and comes at a time when most European countries are demanding that Japan reduce its car imports.

In a speech prepared for delivery at a lunch for the Japanese leader, Mr. van Agt said trade winds between the two countries had blown hard in the last decade but an occasional change in the wind direction would be welcome.

This morning Mr. Suzuki met Queen Beatrix and will later sign a cultural treaty between Japan and the Netherlands. He leaves for Paris this evening.

Meanwhile, Japan's foreign Economics Affairs Director General, Hiroshi Fukuda, indicated today that Japan would take steps to moderate its export drive to Europe.

He was speaking at a press conference after the Japanese trade

talks with Japanese in disuade them from exports aimed at specific sectors countries where they are damaging.

Mr. Fukuda said his government would hold informal

IATA considers switch to its reserve currency

GENEVA, June 19 (R) — The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is discussing whether to calculate air fares in Special Drawing Rights (SDRS) instead of U.S. dollars and sterling, and the 100 member airlines are still some way from agreement, an IATA spokesman said.

He said IATA was considering the switch to SDRS, a hybrid reserve currency created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), because of accounting problems caused by fluctuations of lar and sterling on foreign exchanges.

Most IATA member backed the scheme, spokesman said, but several do not. These include American airlines who d their business in dollars and large European airli would have to retrain su

Airline passengers will affected by the change and continue to pay for their local currency.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, June 19 (R) — Share prices closed mixed after a opening with bargain hunting lifting shares above the day's dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 0.5 at 540.

Most issues opened lower on concern over the continuing level of U.S. interest rates but prices finished mixed as the b hunting emerged, they added. Prices were generally 2p either side of last night's closing levels, they added.

U.S. Canadian issues turned lower, dealers said.

Government bonds were up to 1/2 point lower at the long with news that May retail prices had risen by 0.7 per cent h little impact on prices, dealers said.

Among industrials, Bowater, Boots, Keen and Hawke deley were a penny to 4p lower while Thorn, Grand Metrop and Unilever added a few pence.

In oils, BP remained depressed by yesterday's 600 m sterling rights issue and lost 4p at 326p, while Shell recovered to 346p.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

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21:00 Classical Music
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BBC WORLD SERVICE
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04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Keynotes

04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflec-

05:00 World News; British

Press Review 05:15 About Britain

05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Cho-

ice 05:45 The World Today 06:00

Newdesk 06:30 Mendelssohn and

the British Scene 07:00 World

News; News about Britain 07:15

From the Weeklies 07:30 Theme

and Variations 07:45 Network

U.K. 08:00 News; Reflections

08:15 A Composer Speaks

08:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time

09:00 World News; British Press

Review 09:15 The World Today

09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look

Ahead 09:45 Science in Action,

10:15 About Britain 10:30 The

New Swing Singers 11:00 World

News; News about Britain 11:15

From the Weeklies 11:25 The Week

in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio

News 12:15 Anything Goes

12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00

World News; Commentary 13:15

Net Work UK 13:30 Time Off

14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio

News 15:15 Saturday Plays

16:00 World News; Commentary

16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News

Summary; Saturday Special 17:45

Sports Round-up 18:00 World

News; News about Britain 18:15

Radio News 18:30 Play of the

Week: Knuckle 19:30 Terry

Wogan's Album 20:00 World

News; Commentary 20:15 Goods

Books 20:30 Mendelssohn and

the British Scene 21:00 Short Story

21:15 Wimbledon Preview 21:30

People and Politics 22:00 World

News; From our own Cor-

respondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40

Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-

up 23:00 World News; Com-

mentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30

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855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz

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7:00 Sign on

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News Bulletin

Morning Show

News Summary

Eternal Jerusalem

11:00 Sign off

News Headlines

12:00 Pop Session

News Summary

13:00 Radiotheque

News Bulletin

14:00 Instrumentals

Over a Cup of Tea

Concert Hour

15:00 News Summary

16:00 News Bulletin

17:00 Melody Time

In Concert

18:00 Play of the Week

News Bulletin

19:00 Top Twenty

Men from the Ministry

03:30 The Breakfast Show: news

04:00 The Breakfast Show: news

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Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

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Tel. 37169

Referees attempt to improve Jordan's football standards

By Phyllis Hughes
special to the Jordan Times

MAN, June 19 — Jordan's football League will be kicking off a start in the next few weeks, Wihdat Club defending their Division One title.

It's a warm up to the start of the

gue in July there will be a Cup

ers match between Wihdat

the champions of Jordan Fair-

Club next Friday at the

City Stadium.

footbal is growing increasingly

in Jordan and players are

getting better all the time, acc-

to president of the referees

mittee, Mr. Mamoud Khorma.

in their chances of playing

professional matches are as

restricted.

one move to improve the sta-

ds 12 referees visited Britain

on a trip organized by the

Swedish Council.

They spent two weeks at the

Association head-

quarters in Lillieshall, Shropshire

hearing lectures on ref-

ing, watching top league foot-

games there, and also ac-

refereeing some Sunday

ue matches.

Mr. Khorma said that they had

it many things from their trip,

principally that referees are

and were figures of respect,

it doesn't matter if the ref-

decision is wrong—that deci-

sion is still final in England," said

Khorma. "In Jordan people

cheekle and shout at the ref-

Mr. Khorma was dis-

missed that the Football Assoc-

ation in England appeared to

estimate the knowledge of

referees throughout the

country.

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estimate the knowledge of

referees throughout the

country.



Mr. Mamoud Khorma

the Jordanian referees. In fact on one occasion he was offered a two year old copy of the FA rules — when he already had a 1981 copy!

In Jordan clubs can join one of four divisions in the League according to their ability. There are 16 clubs in the First Division headed by last year's winner Wihdat, 18 clubs in the Second Division, 20 in the Third and 25 in the Fourth.

There is also a tournament for the under-20's and one for the under-16's which only started last year. The Jordan Football Association has about 60 referees including four international referees who have won their FIFA badges and are qualified to referee matches all over the world.

Mr. Khorma explained: "All our referees are voluntary, although we do pay expenses for them. They have to undergo strict training before they are allowed to referee league games.

This training includes a written examination and then a six-monthly medical and physical test to ensure that they are fit to do the job properly.

"Just like the top teams, the top referees move up the league too," said Mr. Khorma. "If they are able to they can win 'promotion' after they have refereed at least 30 games in their particular division.

Referees are getting busier and busier in Jordan. Demands on them during the four-month season are great with games being played almost once a night and occasionally with two matches a day.

Mr. Khorma believes that Jordan's referees are able enough to referee games throughout the country.

They are so keen to promote

Middle East and they are currently investigating the possibility of arranging some sort of league within the Arab countries, perhaps like the European Cup.

But football will not be able to grow further in this country unless facilities are improved says Mr. Khorma.

"First of all we need at least three or four new stadiums," he said. "We have only one at the Sports City at the moment and this is painfully inadequate for the number of people who want to watch a match."

Last year we were drawing crowds of 20,000 to 30,000 for each game. We want everyone to be able to enjoy the games — especially families."

Nevertheless he still remains president of the referees committee and takes a great interest in sports in schools, through his job at the Ministry of Education.

rab basketball referees meet for training

MMAN, June 19 (Petra) — A delegation of referees from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) arrived here today to take part in International basketball refereeing training session which is organised by the Jordan Basketball Federation in cooperation with the Faculty of Sports at the University of Jordan and the Arab and International Basketball Federations. The delegates from Saudi Arabia and Iraq arrived yesterday to take part in this session which will be opened by Minister of Culture and Youth Farhan Abu Nowar.

Jim Watt of Britain defends his title

NDON, June 19 (R) — Britain's Jim Watt would rather be getting Alexis Arguello of Nicaragua for a quiet drink and a chat now or night instead of in defence of his World Boxing Council (BC) lightweight title in London's Wembley Arena. But though it would prefer to introduce Arguello to some of the rarer maltiskies of his native Scotland, that should not be taken as an indication of any lack of spirit on the world champion's part. The men struck up an instant friendship when they first met and Watt has studiously avoided Arguello since. Watt, 32, won the vacant title from Colombian Alfredo Pitilua in 1979, and his fifth defence, for which he will receive \$750,000 is likely to be the last fight of his long career. So all mutual admiration will be gotten tomorrow.

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Y CHARLES E. GOREN

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WORLD

Haig assures Asian nations in Manila

'U.S. would consult friends before arms sales to China'

MANILA, June 19 (A.P.) — The administration of President Ronald Reagan did not consult with Japan or other friendly Asian nations on its decision to clear the way for arms sales to China, but it will consult with them before sales are actually made, a senior U.S. State Department official said today.

The official spokesman for U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Mr. Haig explained the new policy on arms sales to China to the foreign ministers of Japan, Thailand and Malaysia during meetings here today.

Mr. Haig also addressed a session of the Association of South East Asian Nations in Manila. Besides the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — the meeting also was attended by representatives from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the European Economic Community.

Mr. Haig was to leave for New

were not consulted on the China arms question.

"They were not informed necessarily of the change in policy but we have been keeping in very close contact with our friends as this whole thing has developed, and the element of consultation has been very much on our minds..." the official said.

He said Mr. Haig told all three foreign ministers that the United States would "take no actions on specific arms sales to China without consulting our friends or the congress."

He repeated again, as U.S. officials have said since the arms decision was announced in Peking earlier in the week, that a specific commitment to sell arms has not been made. "There can be no sale until we have an actual specific request from the Chinese. That is the trigger mechanism where consultations would be in order."

"I think it's very important that when the time comes, and it has

in Kampuchea

200,000 troops in Kampuchea bolstering the Heng Samrin administration and fighting guerrillas loyal to the ousted pro-Peking Khmer Rouge government.

Asked whether the proposed U.N. peace-keeping force would expel the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, Mr. Romulo said: "It is to try and establish a U.N. presence of peace. It will not be there to fight and expel Vietnamese troops."

ASEAN has refused to recognise the Heng Samrin government which came to power after the Vietnamese military incursion in 1978. The U.N. still recognises the ousted Khmer Rouge government.

Vietnam has an estimated

not come, that there will be consultation," he added.

The official said there would be no comment on a report from the Chinese news agency Xinhua that arms sales to Taiwan remain a stumbling block in U.S. - Chinese relations.

Mr. Haig's meeting with Mr. Sonoda was the first between the two, and they seemed to go out of their way to try to undo any embarrassment resulting from the fact that Mr. Sonoda had declined earlier to meet with Mr. Haig in Japan.

There was some joking between the two before reporters were ushered from the room where they met. Mr. Sonoda told Mr. Haig that "you were the former commander of NATO while I was only the leader of the parachute troops."

Mr. Haig replied jokingly, "We always have a question about the parachutists. We're not sure they have all their marbles."

The senior official who briefed reporters said the two men discussed defence issues, but declined to say whether Mr. Haig had again mentioned the U.S. desire that Japan increase its defence spending "we were not engaged in a haggling session," he said.

OAU denounces Western stand towards Namibia

NAIROBI, June 19 (A.P.) — The Organisation of African Unity has sharply denounced South Africa, the United States and other Western powers for "obstructing the efforts of the international community" to achieve independence for South West Africa (Namibia).

The OAU Ministerial Council unanimously endorsed a resolution of its liberation committee condemning "the overt and covert collusion of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Canada, West Germany and other powers with the South African racists."

The resolution asserted that the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435 remains "the only basis for a negotiated settlement of the Namibian problem, calling for the immediate and unconditional implementation of that resolution without any prevarication, qualification or modification."

It rejected what it called "the latest sinister schemes by certain members of the so-called Western contact group" to modify the U.N. resolution, and expressed "profound dismay at the demonstrated unwillingness of the contact group."

and poker-faced beside First Lady Nancy Reagan in the balcony above the fray as shouts of "there's blood on your hands" and "I'm from the IRA" echoed through the city's most elegant public building.

At one point it seemed to some in the audience that the protest brought a halt to the performance but conductor Ashley Lawrence insisted no such break took place.

He said the orchestra never missed a note and the dancers, though nervous over the shouts that interrupted their intense concentration, never missed a step.

The prince also showed no sign of noticing the demonstration outside as he sat on an open-air balcony before the performance sipping pink champagne.

Nor was there any word from him of what he thought of Mayor Ed Koch's relating to reporters the royal views on the sensitive Northern Ireland issue.

The mayor lunched on lobster and duckling with the prince aboard millionaire Malcolm Forbes' yacht "Highlander" and then went ashore to "spill the beans" on what the prince told him

Man on crutches attack West German president

DUESSELDORF, June 19 (A.P.) — A man on crutches attacked West German President Karl Carstens before an audience of about 1,000 people at a national convention of the handicapped, authorities said.

The man rose from his wheelchair at the end of a speech and shouted: "Now I want to say something. The resistance of the handicapped is not being taken seriously," according to witnesses at the meeting yesterday.

The 28-year-old man, identified by federal authorities as Frank Christoff, a childhood victim of polio, approached Mr. Carstens, who was seated near the speakers' stand, and swung his body from his crutches, bumping the president, witnesses said.

The mass circulation newspaper *Bild-Zeitung* reported Mr. Chr-

istoff rapped Mr. Carstens across the shin with his metal crutch. Mr. Carstens pushed the man away, and bodyguards subdued him, police said. The man was not arrested, according to the local police spokesman.

"We were not called in, actually," the spokesman said. "He was taken down from the stage and calmed down a bit."

Mr. Carstens has not pressed charges.

After the attack, Hermann Buschfort, a deputy secretary of labour and social order, took the microphone and said the attacker did not represent the views of most handicapped. There were cries of protest at this from the listeners, many of them seated in wheelchairs.

Spadolini says he's able to form new Rome cabinet

ROME, June 19 (R) — Republican Party leader Giovanni Spadolini told President Sandro Pertini last night that he was able to form a new Italian government.

Parliamentary sources said Mr. Spadolini could present his new cabinet to President Pertini by the middle of next week.

Mr. Spadolini, 55, indicated earlier this week that he was sure of becoming the first non-Christian Democratic prime minister in the 35-year history of the Italian republic.

His Republican Party has only 16 of the 630 seats in the lower

house, compared with the Christian Democrats' 262.

A week ago, the president asked Mr. Spadolini to try to form a government after outgoing Prime Minister Amaldo Forlani was unable to put together a new coalition.

Mr. Forlani's seven-month-old government had collapsed because of a scandal over a secret Masonic lodge which had many top Italians as members.

Mr. Spadolini, who enjoys a reputation for integrity, refused to serve under Mr. Forlani again until the affair was cleared up.

Washington owns up facilities in China to listen to Soviets

WASHINGTON, June 19 (A.P.) — Two U.S. equipped intelligence-gathering stations in northwest China have been observing Soviet missile tests in secrecy, according to U.S. government sources.

These sources, asking to remain anonymous, confirmed a report by a television station Wednesday night and spoke about the two stations in northwest China with great reluctance because of the potential embarrassment to the Chinese government and the possibility that disclosure might end up in loss of these facilities to the United States.

According to these sources, the two stations are located in areas from where they can monitor some of the Soviet missile tests in secret, according to U.S. government sources.

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